

### **REMARKS**

The non-final Office Action dated August 31, 2006 has been received and its contents carefully studied. The independent claims are claims 1, 15, 23, 42, and 44. Claim 1 is for a method, claim 15 is for a system, claim 23 is for a mobile device, claim 42 is for an apparatus, and claim 44 is for a software product.

The Office Action rejects all of these independent claims under 35 U.S.C. § 112, first paragraph. The Office Action asserts that the specification does not explicitly teach the limitation of “zooming in on the uniform resource locator, before the extraction attempt, but after locating and recognizing the glyphs.” The independent claims are now amended without prejudice, merely in order to expedite prosecution, by removing this limitation.

The independent claims are also further amended, as shown in claim 1, in order to clarify the invention, and in order to more plainly distinguish over the cited references. It is now stated in claim 1 that the glyph characters are used as a flag to locate the rest of the URL, and this is clearly supported at least by page 3 of the application as originally filed, lines 27-29. The limitation that the glyphs include “http” or “www” are merely moved to a new position in claim 1. Claim 1 also includes the limitation of zooming in on the URL after locating the uniform resource locator, and this limitation is clearly supported at least by page 5 of the application as originally filed, lines 5-7.

### **Reasons Why Amended Claim 1 is not Suggested by *Kagehiro* and *Clark***

The non-final Office Action acknowledges at page 5, last full sentence, that *Kagehiro* does not teach having a mobile terminal perform the locating step of present claim 1. Instead, the Office Action points to page 450, Introduction, fourth and last paragraphs of *Clark*. Although those paragraphs of *Clark* do discuss neural networks, robots, and computer controlled cameras, there is **no suggestion** in those paragraphs to use the URL characters as a flag to locate the rest of the URL.

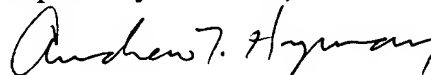
There is also no suggestion in *Clark* to zoom in on the text after locating the URL. On the contrary, *Clark* explicitly teaches away from doing so: “[w]e have directed our work to finding and recovering paragraphs and blocks of text rather than single words or lines.” Of course, a URL is a single word or line, and therefore *Clark* presents no clue whatsoever about how to locate a URL prior to zooming.

The present invention is highly advantageous as compared to the cited references, because the present claimed invention initially looks for glyphs characteristic of a URL, rather than looking more generally for paragraphs and block of text. Therefore, the present claimed invention will need to process much less data, and will zoom in much more precisely, than the cited art.

### CONCLUSION

It is earnestly requested that the application be reconsidered, and that the amended independent claims (which are similar to each other) be allowed, as well as the claims depending therefrom. Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner please contact Applicant’s attorney by telephone, if doing so might facilitate or expedite examination of the present application. It is submitted that early passage of the present claims to issuance would be appropriate according to the relevant statutes and regulations, in view of the novel and useful invention claimed by the present application.

Respectfully submitted,



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